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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	OCT 04	Precision of EMBASE searching enhanced with new chemical name field
NEWS 3	OCT 06	Increase your retrieval consistency with new formats or for Taiwanese application numbers in CA/CAplus.
NEWS 4	OCT 21	CA/CAplus kind code changes for Chinese patents increase consistency, save time
NEWS 5	OCT 22	New version of STN Viewer preserves custom highlighting of terms when patent documents are saved in .rtf format
NEWS 6	OCT 28	INPADOCDB/INPAFAMDB: Enhancements to the US national patent classification.
NEWS 7	NOV 03	New format for Korean patent application numbers in CA/CAplus increases consistency, saves time.
NEWS 8	NOV 04	Selected STN databases scheduled for removal on December 31, 2010
NEWS 9	NOV 18	PROUSDDR and SYNTHLINE Scheduled for Removal December 31, 2010 by Request of Prous Science
NEWS 10	NOV 22	Higher System Limits Increase the Power of STN Substance-Based Searching
NEWS 11	NOV 24	Search an additional 46,850 records with MEDLINE backfile extension to 1946
NEWS 12	DEC 14	New PNK Field Allows More Precise Crossover among STN Patent Databases
NEWS 13	DEC 18	ReaxysFile available on STN
NEWS 14	DEC 21	CAS Learning Solutions -- a new online training experience
NEWS 15	DEC 22	Value-Added Indexing Improves Access to World Traditional Medicine Patents in CAplus
NEWS 16	JAN 24	The new and enhanced DPCI file on STN has been released
NEWS 17	JAN 26	Improved Timeliness of CAS Indexing Adds Value to USPATFULL and USPAT2 Chemistry Patents
NEWS 18	JAN 26	Updated MeSH vocabulary, new structured abstracts, and other enhancements improve searching in STN reload of MEDLINE
NEWS 19	JAN 28	CABA will be updated weekly
NEWS 20	FEB 23	PCTFULL file on STN completely reloaded
NEWS 21	FEB 23	STN AnaVist Test Projects Now Available for Qualified Customers
NEWS 22	FEB 25	LPCI will be replaced by LDPCI

NEWS EXPRESS 17 DECEMBER 2010 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2 .1,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 24 JANUARY 2011.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:30:32 ON 03 MAR 2011

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.23	0.23

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:30:46 ON 03 MAR 2011
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 2 MAR 2011 HIGHEST RN 1265968-43-1
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 2 MAR 2011 HIGHEST RN 1265968-43-1

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> s rose bengal/cn
L1 1 ROSE BENGAL/CN

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
RN 11121-48-5 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Rose Bengal (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Bengal Rose
CN Rose Bengale
MF Unspecified
CI COM, MAN
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PIRA, REAXYSFILE*, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3065 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
123 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3080 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.36	8.59

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:06 ON 03 MAR 2011
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Mar 2011 VOL 154 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2011 (20110302/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2010

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the fourth quarter of 2010.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l1
L2 3080 L1

=> s l2 and (cancer or tumor or tumour or neoplasm)
497258 CANCER
73067 CANCERS
514967 CANCER
(CANCER OR CANCERS)
585245 TUMOR
206914 TUMORS
647791 TUMOR
(TUMOR OR TUMORS)
5315 TUMOUR
1968 TUMOURS
7151 TUMOUR

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                (TUMOUR OR TUMOURS)
         648264 TUMOR
                (TUMOR OR TUMOUR)
           5315 TUMOUR
           1968 TUMOURS
           7151 TUMOUR
                (TUMOUR OR TUMOURS)
         585245 TUMOR
         206914 TUMORS
         647791 TUMOR
                (TUMOR OR TUMORS)
         648264 TUMOUR
                (TUMOUR OR TUMOR)
         639064 NEOPLASM
          39563 NEOPLASMS
         656712 NEOPLASM
                (NEOPLASM OR NEOPLASMS)
L3          90 L2 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMOUR OR NEOPLASM)

=> s l3 and (radiation or radiotherapy or x-ray or irradiation)
         888178 RADIATION
          14807 RADIATIONS
         894234 RADIATION
                (RADIATION OR RADIATIONS)
          41808 RADIOTHERAPY
             66 RADIOTHERAPIES
          41839 RADIOTHERAPY
                (RADIOTHERAPY OR RADIOTHERAPIES)
        1935938 X
        1321947 RAY
         243308 RAYS
        1409792 RAY
                (RAY OR RAYS)
        1065551 X-RAY
                (X(W)RAY)
         126794 IRRADIATION
           6644 IRRADIATIONS
         131694 IRRADIATION
                (IRRADIATION OR IRRADIATIONS)
L4          22 L3 AND (RADIATION OR RADIOTHERAPY OR X-RAY OR IRRADIATION)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           22 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 and (monochromatic or auger)
L6           22 S L5
          19708 MONOCHROMATIC
              2 MONOCHROMATICS
          19710 MONOCHROMATIC
                (MONOCHROMATIC OR MONOCHROMATICS)
          48340 AUGER
            206 AUGERS
          48452 AUGER
                (AUGER OR AUGERS)
L7           1 L6 AND (MONOCHROMATIC OR AUGER)

=> d l7 ibib abs

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2004:220149  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          140:266883
```

TITLE: Chemotherapy method using x-rays
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Chia-gee; Helson, Lawrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanodaynamics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004021982	A2	20040318	WO 2003-US27242	20030903
WO 2004021982	A3	20040506		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20040259811	A1	20041223	US 2003-651307	20030828
AU 2003278748	A1	20040329	AU 2003-278748	20030903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 2002-408313P	P	20020905
US 2003-651307	A	20030828
WO 2003-US27242	W	20030903

AB A method of treating cancer in a human uses x-rays to disrupt a linkage in a complex of a chemotherapeutic agent and a carrier compound comprising a preselected element. The complex is administered to the human and then a localized region of cells which contains the cancerous cells is irradiated with line emission x-rays of an energy selected to cause emission of Auger electrons from the pre-selected element of the carrier compound to disrupt the linkage and release the chemotherapeutic agent near the cancer cells. A kit useful for the treatment comprises an x-ray tube capable of emitting monochromatic line emission x-rays and the complex compound A transfer compound useful in the method comprises a chemotherapeutic agent linked to a carrier compound

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:30:32 ON 03 MAR 2011)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:30:46 ON 03 MAR 2011
L1 1 S ROSE BENGAL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:06 ON 03 MAR 2011
L2 3080 S L1
L3 90 S L2 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMOUR OR NEOPLASM)
L4 22 S L3 AND (RADIATION OR RADIOTHERAPY OR X-RAY OR IRRADIATION)
L5 22 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 22 S L5
L7 1 S L5 AND (MONOCHROMATIC OR AUGER)

=> d l6 1-22 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:382585 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:373811
TITLE: Intracorporeal medicaments for high energy phototherapeutic treatment of disease
INVENTOR(S): Dees, H. Craig; Scott, Timothy C.; Wachter, Eric A.; Fisher, Walter G.; Smolik, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Provectus Pharmatech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 542,533.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20100076246	A1	20100325	US 2009-543653	20090819
CA 2252782	A1	19980507	CA 1997-2252782	19971027
EP 1032321	A1	20000906	EP 1997-948121	19971027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001503748	T	20010321	JP 1998-520604	19971027
IL 128356	A	20011125	IL 1997-128356	19971027
US 6331286	B1	20011218	US 1998-216787	19981221
WO 9963900	A1	19991216	WO 1999-US12056	19990528
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9944100	A	19991230	AU 1999-44100	19990528
JP 2002517419	T	20020618	JP 2000-552976	19990528
IN 211142	A1	20071214	IN 2000-CN790	20001207
JP 2003526091	T	20030902	JP 2001-564686	20010307
US 20020001567	A1	20020103	US 2001-817448	20010326
TW 515707	B	20030101	TW 2001-105458	20010329
AT 357912	T	20070415	AT 2001-926602	20010403
ES 2283406	T3	20071101	ES 2001-926602	20010403
US 20050207976	A1	20050922	US 2005-124654	20050509
US 20070078076	A1	20070405	US 2006-542533	20061002

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 1998-216787	A2	19981221
US 2000-195090P	P	20000406
US 2001-817448	A2	20010326
US 2006-542533	A2	20061002
US 1996-741370	A	19961030
WO 1997-US19249	W	19971027
US 1998-96832	A	19980612
WO 1999-US12056	W	19990528
US 1999-382622	A3	19990825
US 2000-187958P	P	20000309
US 2001-779808	A	20010208
WO 2001-US7231	W	20010307

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 152:373811
AB New intracorporeal radiodense medicaments and certain medical uses and

methods for use of such high energy phototherapeutic medicaments for treatment of human or animal tissue are described, wherein a primary active component of such medicaments is a halogenated xanthene or halogenated xanthene derivative The halogenated xanthenes constitute a family of potent radiosensitizers that become photoactivated upon irradiation of the treatment site with ionizing radiation. In embodiments of the present invention, such medicaments are used for treatment of a variety of conditions affecting the skin and related organs, the mouth and digestive tract and related organs, the urinary and reproductive tracts and related organs, the respiratory tract and related organs, the circulatory system and related organs, the head and neck, the endocrine and lymphoreticular systems and related organs, various other tissues, such as connective tissues and various tissue surfaces exposed during surgery, as well as various tissues exhibiting microbial or parasitic infection. In another embodiment, such medicaments are produced in various formulations including liquid, semisolid, solid or aerosol delivery vehicles.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:175815 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:247629

TITLE: Composition for a tissue repair implant and methods of making the same

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Silvia S.; Chen, Jingsong; Wolfinbarger, Lloyd, Jr.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20100036503	A1	20100211	US 2008-188127	20080807
WO 2010016942	A1	20100211	WO 2009-US4556	20090807
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20110045044	A1	20110224	US 2010-732974	20100326

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2005-247230	A1	20051012
US 2008-188127	A	20080807
US 2009-394629	A2	20090227

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The invention is directed to a process for making a tissue repair implant having a porous sponge-like structure to repair bone, cartilage, or soft tissue defects. A process for preparing a biol. functional tissue repair implant comprises steps of (a) producing a connective tissue homogenate from one or more connective tissues, (b) mixing the connective tissue homogenate with a carrier solution to produce a connective tissue carrier, (c) optionally mixing one or more natural or synthetic bone fragments with

said connective tissue carrier to produce a tissue repair mixture, (d) freezing or freeze-drying the tissue repair mixture to produce a porous sponge-like structure and create a three-dimensional framework to entrap the natural or synthetic bone fragments, and (e) treating the frozen or freeze-dried porous sponge-like structure with one or more treatment solns. to produce a stabilized porous sponge-like structure. A crudely fragmented connective tissue from one or more connective tissues is optionally mixed with the tissue repair mixture before freezing or freeze-drying. The tissue repair implant having a porous sponge-like structure is optionally combined with one or more bioactive supplements or one or more agents that have bioactive supplement binding site(s) to increase the affinity of growth factors, differentiation factor, cytokines, or anti-inflammatory agents to the tissue repair implant. The invention is further directed toward applying such tissue repair implant for tissue repair. Thus, homogenized fascia lata was mixed with a sodium alginate solution to produce a connective tissue carrier that was mixed further with crudely fragmented fascia and sized, freeze-dried demineralized bone matrix (DMB) powder. The mixture was distributed into molds with predetd. shapes and sizes, freeze-dried, treated with CaCl2, washed with water, freeze-dried again, optionally exposed to a neg. hydrostatic pressure to allow the expansion of the DMB mixture to a preset thickness, and sterilized. The freeze-dried, molded, tissue repair implants obtained were porous sponge-like structure with DMB particles having high mech. strength and maintaining the shape of their mold.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2010:175814 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 152:247628
TITLE: Composition for a tissue repair implant and methods of making the same
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Jingsong; Wolfinbarger, Lloyd; Chen, Silvia S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): LifeNet Health, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2010016942	A1	20100211	WO 2009-US4556	20090807
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20100036503	A1	20100211	US 2008-188127	20080807
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2008-188127 A	20080807

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The invention is directed to a process for making a tissue repair implant having a porous sponge-like structure to repair bone, cartilage, or soft tissue defects. A process for preparing a biol. functional tissue repair implant comprises steps of (a) producing a connective tissue homogenate from one or more connective tissues, (b) mixing the connective tissue

homogenate with a carrier solution to produce a connective tissue carrier, (c) optionally mixing one or more natural or synthetic bone fragments with said connective tissue carrier to produce a tissue repair mixture, (d) freezing or freeze-drying the tissue repair mixture to produce a porous sponge-like structure and create a three-dimensional framework to entrap the natural or synthetic bone fragments, and (e) treating the frozen or freeze-dried porous sponge-like structure with one or more treatment solns. to produce a stabilized porous sponge-like structure. A crudely fragmented connective tissue from one or more connective tissues is optionally mixed with the tissue repair mixture before freezing or freeze-drying. Thus, homogenized fascia lata was mixed with a sodium alginate solution to produce a connective tissue carrier that was mixed further with crudely fragmented fascia and sized, freeze-dried demineralized bone (DMB) powder. The mixture was distributed into molds with predetd. shapes and sizes, freeze-dried, treated with CaCl2, washed with water, freeze-dried again, optionally exposed to a neg. hydrostatic pressure to allow the expansion of the DMB mixture to a preset thickness, and sterilized. The freeze-dried, molded, tissue repair implants obtained were porous sponge-like structure with DMB particles having high mech. strength and maintaining the shape of their mold.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:918420 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:205597

TITLE: Wearable photoactivator for ocular therapeutic applications and uses thereof for treatment of ocular disease including infection, neoplasia, and corneal dystrophies

INVENTOR(S): Soltz, Robert; Soltz, Barbara Ann; Behrens, Ashley

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Johns Hopkins University, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20090192437	A1	20090730	US 2008-236986		20080924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2007-994979P	P	20070924

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The invention provides a wearable device for delivery of light of a desired wavelength and power to the cornea of a subject. The device includes a frame for attachment of a light source housing which includes a light source and a lens positioned in the housing to allow light to be directed to the eye of the subject, and the light source is operably linked to a power source. The invention provides method for the prevention and treatment of ocular disease including infection, neoplasia, and corneal dystrophies. The device of the invention can be used in conjunction with photoactive therapeutic agents. Thus, patient with acanthamoebic keratitis in one eye was fitted with a wearable photoactivator of the invention having a UV-A light source; the housing of the light source is adjusted to provide light over 3 to 10 mm spot size on the eye, depending on the area to be exposed, based on the extent of the infection; the fluence of the light is such that it warrants its absorption in the layers of the cornea before penetrating into other ocular structures, thereby reducing the exposure of other structures to the light; dropper is inserted through an opening in the housing to apply riboflavin to the eye in the form of drops and the riboflavin solution concentration

is in the range of about 0.1 % to 5 % to completely bathe the eye in riboflavin.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:914722 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:191670
TITLE: Comparison on photodynamic actions of AlPcS2 and Rose Bengal on erythrocytes
AUTHOR(S): Zhorina, L. V.; Zmievskii, G. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: N. E. Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Tekhnologii Zhivykh Sistem (2008), 5(2-3), 51-56
CODEN: TZSEAC
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo "Radiotekhnika"
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The search for new photosensitizes (PS) for traditional purposes and new fields of photodynamic action (PDA) is being carried out now. At the same time the effectiveness of different Pc action in similar conditions is compared. Rose Bengal (RB) is known as Pc with high quantum output of singlet oxygen (ϕ = 0,76) and is characterized by a set of destroying mechanisms in case the PDA. Deficiency of RB is absorbing maximum at green field of spectra (520 and 560 nm). Nevertheless RB is effective PS for different tissues (including cancer) and for red blood cells. Sulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine has more suitable for PDA intensive absorb maximum in far red field of spectra (670...680 nm), high quantum yield of singlet oxygen (up to 0,5), high accumulation level in tumor tissues in comparison with normal ones, is removing from organism quite rapidly. The comparison of the photodynamic action on erythrocytes AlPcS2 and Rose Bengal is presented. The following events are possible at PDA: erythrocytes geometry changing, breaking of membrane and erythrocyte's destruction. At the same time erythrocytes are prevailing among others blood elements therefore they determine optical, mech. and other properties of blood. So, radical changes of optical blood properties (absorption, scattering) should be expected. The optical transparency of erythrocyte suspension at PDA was measured. It was discovered that (1) erythrocytes with accumulated PS die at low irradiation doses; (2) erythrocytes incubated and nonincubated with RB die at higher irradiation doses than with AlPcS2 ones. Point out that absorb maximum of oxyHb are at 540 and 576 nm, so they are very close to absorb maximum of RB. This "neighborhood" may lead to catching the source radiation energy by Hb instead of RB. Probably this is the reason of the second result of our investigation. External appearance of erythrocytes was under visual control. It was revealed that at in rise transparency the erythrocytes form at first became spherical, then it looked like a volume star, after that erythrocytes were destroyed and disappeared from the field of vision of the microscope. So we conclude that the form changes and the following gemolyze of erythrocytes have place because of osmotic pressure changes due to the destruction of membrane transport, breaking barrier properties and permeability of membrane. The fact that AlPcS2 causes photodynamic effect at much less doses of irradiation than Rose Bengal is shown. If our idea about catching the source radiation energy by Hb instead of RB is correct, we can say that the use of RB as PS for PDA is not effective.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:976194 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:328416
TITLE: Ellagic acid-related compound and polyaromatic phenol inhibitors of glutathione-S-transferase, and their therapeutic use
INVENTOR(S): Becker-Brandenburg, Katja; Zimmermann, Herbert; Fritz-Wolf, Karin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Universitaet Giessen, Germany; Max-Planck-Gesellschaft Zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften e.v.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006097472	A2	20060921	WO 2006-EP60707	20060314
WO 2006097472	A3	20070907		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA				
EP 1865942	A2	20071219	EP 2006-708757	20060314
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
IN 2007DN07684	A	20071109	IN 2007-DN7684	20071008
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-661596P P	20050314
			WO 2006-EP60707 W	20060314

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:328416
AB The invention discloses methods for preventing, treating, or ameliorating medical conditions, including cancer, drug resistance, and parasite infections such as malaria, by administering compds. that are capable of inhibiting glutathione-S-transferase (GST), as well as to the use of these compds. for preparing pharmaceutical compns. for preventing, treating, or ameliorating the medical conditions. Furthermore, the invention discloses ellagic acid-related compound and polyarom. phenol inhibitors of GST, as well as pharmaceutical compns. comprising these GST inhibitors, optionally comprising further compds. known to be effective in treating the medical conditions.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:17009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:107447
TITLE: Bivalent inhibitors of glutathione transferases
INVENTOR(S): Lyon, Robert P.; Atkins, William M.; Maeda, Dean Y.; Zebala, John A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 33 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 20050004038 A1 20050106 US 2004-878732 20040628
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-483320P P 20030627
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:107447
AB Bivalent inhibitors having affinity for one or more dimeric glutathione-S-transferase (GST) isoenzymes are provided. The bivalent inhibitors comprise two ligand domains connected by a mol. linker, wherein the ligand domains have affinity for one or more monomers in the one or more dimeric GST isoenzymes. The ligand domains are separated by a distance ranging from about 5 to about 100 Å. The bivalent inhibitors of the invention demonstrate greatly improved affinity for GST isoenzymes. In a specific embodiment, the bivalent inhibitors of the invention further provide affinity for substantially one GST isoenzyme and for substantially one GST class. The bivalent inhibitors of the invention have numerous uses that include the treatment of drug-resistant cancer, malaria, and stimulation of hematopoiesis. For example, an IC50 was determined for each of the C16-20 bis(glutathionyl)alkyl esters (preparation given) with GST isoenzymes A1-1 and P1-1. An IC50 was also determined for the monovalent inhibitor. Notably, each of the bis(glutathionyl alkyl)esters exhibited an IC50 more than one order of magnitude lower than the monovalent benchmark compound and six orders of magnitude lower than Km of glutathione. From this data, it is evident that the bivalent inhibitors exhibit between 10- and 100-fold greater affinities than the corresponding monovalent inhibitor. Different affinities of the bivalent inhibitors for the GSTP1-1 and GSTA1-1 isoenzymes were observed
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:220149 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266883
TITLE: Chemotherapy method using x-rays
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Chia-gee; Helson, Lawrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nanodaynamics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004021982	A2	20040318	WO 2003-US27242	20030903
WO 2004021982	A3	20040506		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20040259811	A1	20041223	US 2003-651307	20030828
AU 2003278748	A1	20040329	AU 2003-278748	20030903

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-408313P P 20020905
US 2003-651307 A 20030828
WO 2003-US27242 W 20030903

AB A method of treating cancer in a human uses x-rays to disrupt a linkage in a complex of a chemotherapeutic agent

and a carrier compound comprising a preselected element. The complex is administered to the human and then a localized region of cells which contains the cancerous cells is irradiated with line emission x-rays of an energy selected to cause emission of Auger electrons from the pre-selected element of the carrier compound to disrupt the linkage and release the chemotherapeutic agent near the cancer cells. A kit useful for the treatment comprises an x-ray tube capable of emitting monochromatic line emission x-rays and the complex compound A transfer compound useful in the method comprises a chemotherapeutic agent linked to a carrier compound

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964924 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:44708
TITLE: Polymer gel for cancer treatment
INVENTOR(S): Zheng, Ji; Chu, Feng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20020192289	A1	20021219	US 2002-173354		20020615
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-298943P	P	20010618

AB A method is disclosed for cancer treatment based on using a solid polymer gel to completely block blood vessels of tumor. A polymer aqueous solution is injected into blood vessels and formed a solid gel in blood vessels of tumor by applying electromagnetic radiation or temperature source at tumor tissue to inducing crosslinking or phase transition. The tumor cells starve and perish because of without nutrients and oxygen provided by vascularization and metastasis can also be prevented because polymer gels blocks tumor cells to shed into blood circulation, when the blood vessels of tumor are completely blocked by the solid polymer gels. Also, anti-cancer drug including chemotherapy drug, radiation drug or anti-angiogenic drug can be mixed or conjugated with the polymer in polymer aqueous solution to be locally delivered to the tumor after polymer gel formation in the blood vessels of tumor of human or animal. An example photopolymerizable polymer is branched PEG-cinnamylideneacetyl chloride.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:240566 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:241657
TITLE: Phototherapeutic and chemotherapeutic immunotherapy against tumors
INVENTOR(S): Dees, H. Craig; Scott, Timothy; Wachter, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Photogen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002024199	A1	20020328	WO 2001-US29179	20010919
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20020107281	A1	20020808	US 2001-952448	20010914
AU 2001096258	A	20020402	AU 2001-96258	20010919
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-234654P P	20000922
			US 2001-952448 A	20010914
			WO 2001-US29179 W	20010919

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB The present invention is directed to new methods, medicaments and pharmaceutical compns. for improved cancer treatment that lower recurrence of the primary tumor by causing selective, acute destruction of tumor tissue and thereby exposing the immune system to large amts. of substantially non-denatured tumor material over a short period of time. Several examples are provided in which phototherapy, Rose Bengal, or a combination of Rose Bengal and radio-/phototherapy were used in animals to enhance the body's immune system to elicit an antitumor immune response.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:416760 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:16142
TITLE: Radiation-absorbing dyes for treating illnesses associated with abnormal vasculature
INVENTOR(S): Flower, Robert W.; Alam, Abu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akorn, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001039764	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US41110	20001010
WO 2001039764	A3	20020110		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-452117 A	19991130

AB The use of radiation-absorbing dyes (e.g., indocyanine green (ICG), fluorescein, rose bengal) and photodynamic dyes (e.g., hematoporphyrins, aminolevulinic acids, porphyrins, merocyanines, porphycenes, porfimer sodium, verteporfin, Photofrin II, PH-10, chlorins, zinc phthalocyanine, purpurins, pheophorbides, monoclonal antibody-dye

conjugates of any of the foregoing dyes) for the treatment of conditions associated with abnormal vasculature, including lesions, and, more specifically, tumors (cancerous and benign) and choroidal neovascularization (CNV) associated with age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is described. A method for treating a lesion in an animal having a blood vessel that carries blood into the lesion, comprises administering a first composition containing the above photodynamic dye, and a carrier to fill at least a portion of the lesion with the first composition Radiation is applied to the photodynamic dye in the lesion of a type and in an amount sufficient to excite the photodynamic dye, and applying radiation to the blood vessel in an amount sufficient to increase the temperature of the vessel.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:513548 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:131883
TITLE: Method for improved radiation therapy
INVENTOR(S): Wachter, Eric; Smolik, John; Dees, H. Craig
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Photogen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000043045	A1	20000727	WO 2000-US1815	20000125
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2358989	A1	20000727	CA 2000-2358989	20000125
EP 1146912	A1	20011024	EP 2000-908366	20000125
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000007692	A	20011106	BR 2000-7692	20000125
JP 2002535291	T	20021022	JP 2000-594498	20000125
IN 2001CN01007	A	20050304	IN 2001-CN1007	20010717
IN 2001CN01807	A	20050520	IN 2001-CN1807	20010717
MX 2001007487	A	20011203	MX 2001-7487	20010725
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-236247 A	19990125
			WO 2000-US1815 W	20000125

AB A method is disclosed for treating a selected volume of tissue which method includes distributing a radiosensitizer and a plurality of ionizing radiation sources substantially within the volume of tissue to produce treatment zones that are generally uniformly distributed throughout the volume of tissue. An agent is also disclosed for treating such tissue, wherein the agent includes a radiosensitizer and an ionizing radiation source used in conjunction to define an injectable treatment agent.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:156828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:235320
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:45472h,45473a
TITLE: Comparative studies on the tolerance to photoinduced cutaneous inflammatory reactions by psoralen and rose bengal
AUTHOR(S): Kumar, Janak R.; Haberman, Herbert F.; Ranadive, Narendranath S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A8, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, B: Biology (1997), 37(3), 245-253
CODEN: JPPBEG; ISSN: 1011-1344
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The photochemotherapeutic value of topical 8-methoxypsoralen (8-MOP) plus UVA irradiation has been well recognized. The phototoxicity associated with psoralen plus UVA (PUVA) therapy is hallmarked by an increase in vascular permeability (iVP), the accumulation of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (aPMN) and erythema formation in situ. Rose bengal (RB) plus UVA-VIS light (320-700 nm) produces a similar acute inflammatory response, but without immediate or delayed erythema and perceptible edema. This study describes some of the parameters involved in inflammatory reactions evoked by PUVA and the results are compared with RB-induced phototoxic reactions. The rates of iVP and aPMN with a 3 h pulse were quantified using 125I-albumin and 51Cr-labeled PMNs resp. The erythemal response was graded visually. 8-MOP cream was applied topically, while RB was injected intradermally in rabbit skin before UVA-VIS (9.4 J cm-2) irradiation The data show that there is no significant difference in the rates of iVP, aPMN and erythema formation between normal skin sites and mast cell-depleted skin sites when challenged with 8-MOP plus light. These results suggest that in situ mast cells do not play a significant role in 8-MOP-photoinduced acute cutaneous inflammatory reactions, in contrast with RB-photoinduced reactions. The iVP and aPMN responses are minimal or absent in sites subjected to repeated exposure to 8-MOP plus light for three or more consecutive days, suggesting the establishment of a desensitized/unresponsive state. Moreover, 8-MOP-photo-desensitized sites do not produce iVP and aPMN of the same magnitude as the normal (naive) skin sites when challenged with RB plus light. Similarly, RB-photo-desensitized sites do not produce iVP and aPMN of the same magnitude as the native skin sites when challenged with 8-MOP plus light. The desensitization and cross-desensitization of skin sites to 8-MOP- or RB-photoinduced reactions suggest that there is either direct attack on the target cell(s), thereby removing the ability to express adhesion mols., such as endothelial leukocyte adhesion mol. 1 (ELAM-1) or intercellular adhesion mol. 1 (ICAM-1), involved in the accumulation of inflammatory cells, or downregulation of the secretion/release of putative agent(s), such as interleukin 1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF-α), responsible for the initiation and progression of cutaneous inflammations.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:43829 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:154514
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:29815a,29818a
TITLE: Differential response of photosensitized young and old

human erythrocytes to photodynamic activation
AUTHOR(S): Rollan, A.; McHale, A. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biotechnology Research Group, School of Applied Biological and Chemical Sciences, University of Ulster, Coleraine Co. Londonderry, BT52 1SA, UK
SOURCE: Cancer Letters (Shannon, Ireland) (1996), Volume Date 1997, 111(1,2), 207-213
CODEN: CALEDQ; ISSN: 0304-3835
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB It has recently been proposed that photosensitized erythrocytes may play an important role in the delivery and targeting of agents such as photosensitizers and chemotherapeutics for use in cancer treatment. It has been suggested that loading of photosensitized erythrocytes with chemotherapeutic agents would provide an ideal means of combining both treatment modalities. The recent application of real-time confocal laser scanning microscopy to the study of immediate effects of photodynamic activation on photosensitized erythrocytes has enabled us, in this study, to distinguish between the differential susceptibility of age-d. resolved sub-populations of human erythrocytes to photodynamic activation. In this study we demonstrate that younger (low age-d.) sub-populations of photosensitized erythrocytes are less susceptible than older (high age-d.) sub-populations to photodynamic activation. We also demonstrate that this phenomenon is exhibited by cells photosensitized using hematoporphyrin derivative and rose bengal as photosensitizers. In both cases no significant difference in uptake of photosensitizer by both populations could be observed using absorbance spectrophotometry. The study suggests that age-d. resolution of erythrocytes prior to loading and photosensitization might provide a means of enhancing the release of loaded components from the photosensitized system and this would, in turn, enhance the potential use of photosensitized erythrocytes as delivery or targeting systems for use in combination cancer therapies.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467217 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:137244
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:25577a,25580a
TITLE: Gels for encapsulation of biological materials
INVENTOR(S): Hubbell, Jeffrey A.; Pathak, Chandrashekhar P.; Sawhney, Amarpreet S.; Desai, Neil P.; Hossainy, Syed F. A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 34 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 870, 540.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5529914	A	19960625	US 1992-958870	19921007
US 5232984	A	19930803	US 1991-740632	19910805
US 5380536	A	19950110	US 1991-740703	19910805
CA 2117584	A1	19930902	CA 1993-2117584	19930301
CA 2117584	C	19980922		
WO 9316687	A1	19930902	WO 1993-US1776	19930301

W: AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SK, UA
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

AU	9337809	A	19930913	AU 1993-37809	19930301
AU	683209	B2	19971106		
EP	627912	A1	19941214	EP 1993-907078	19930301
EP	627912	B1	20040512		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

JP	07506961	T	19950803	JP 1993-515100	19930301
JP	3011767	B2	20000221		
US	5573934	A	19961112	US 1993-24657	19930301
BR	9306041	A	19971118	BR 1993-6041	19930301
AT	266389	T	20040515	AT 1993-907078	19930301
PT	627912	E	20040831	PT 1993-907078	19930301
ES	2220906	T3	20041216	ES 1993-907078	19930301
US	5858746	A	19990112	US 1995-377911	19950125
US	5834274	A	19981110	US 1995-467693	19950606
US	5843743	A	19981201	US 1995-467815	19950606
US	5801033	A	19980901	US 1995-480678	19950607
US	6258870	B1	20010710	US 1997-783387	19970113
US	6231892	B1	20010515	US 1997-969910	19971113
US	6465001	B1	20021015	US 1998-33871	19980303
US	6632446	B1	20031014	US 2000-694836	20001023
US	20020058318	A1	20020516	US 2001-811901	20010319
US	6911227	B2	20050628		
US	20030087985	A1	20030508	US 2001-910663	20010719
US	20040086493	A1	20040506	US 2003-607247	20030625
US	7153519	B2	20061226		
US	20040138329	A1	20040715	US 2003-743687	20031219
US	20040195710	A1	20041007	US 2004-761180	20040120
US	20070100015	A1	20070503	US 2006-644606	20061222
US	7413781	B2	20080819		
US	20080274201	A1	20081106	US 2008-172063	20080711

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1990-598880	B2	19901015
US 1991-740632	A3	19910805
US 1991-740703	A2	19910805
US 1992-843485	B2	19920228
US 1992-870540	A2	19920420
US 1992-958870	A	19921007
US 1993-22687	A1	19930301
US 1993-24657	A1	19930301
WO 1993-US1776	A	19930301
US 1994-232054	A3	19940428
US 1994-336393	A3	19941110
US 1995-379848	A2	19950127
US 1995-467693	A1	19950606
US 1995-475175	A2	19950607
US 1995-484160	B3	19950607
US 1995-510089	B1	19950801
US 1997-783387	A1	19970113
US 1998-33871	A1	19980303
US 2000-694836	A1	20001023
US 2001-811901	B2	20010319
US 2001-910663	B1	20010719
US 2004-761180	A3	20040120
US 2006-644606	A1	20061222

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

AB This invention provides novel methods for the formation of biocompatible membranes around biol. materials using photopolymn. of water-soluble mols. The membranes can be used as a covering to encapsulate biol. materials or biomedical devices, as a ''glue'' to cause >1 biol. substance to adhere together, or as carriers for biol. active species. Several methods for

forming these membranes are provided. Each of these methods utilizes a polymerization system containing water-soluble macromers, species which are at once polymers and macromols. capable of further polymerization The macromers are polymerized by using a photoinitiator (such as a dye), optionally a cocatalyst, optionally an accelerator, and radiation in the form of visible or long-wavelength UV light. The reaction occurs either by suspension polymerization or by interfacial polymerization The polymer membrane can be formed directly on the surface of the biol. material, or it can be formed on material which is already encapsulated.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (62 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:418715 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:109068

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:20327a,20330a

TITLE: Single crayfish neuron as a new test-object for search and examination of PDT photosensitizers

AUTHOR(S): Uzdensky, Anatoly B.; Kutko, Olga Yu.; Pasikova, Natalya V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biophysics and Biocybernetics, Rostov State University, Rostov-on-Don, 344104, Russia

SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1996), 2625(Photochemistry: Photodynamic Therapy and Other Modalities), 512-518 CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X

PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB An isolated crayfish stretch receptor neuron was used as a new test-object for cytophysiol. study of various photosensitizers. This large cell is very suitable for complex electrophysiol. and cytol. investigation. It generates spikes with a nearly constant frequency, and dynamics of impulse activity shifts under the laser irradiation may be precisely studied at this stable background. The exptl. procedure was as follows: 30 min control spike frequency registration - 30 min neuron staining - He-Ne-laser irradiation with continuous registration of cell response dynamics. The typical response of photosensitized neuron to laser irradiation was impulse activity acceleration after some latency and then irreversible block of spike generation. Dependencies of spike frequency acceleration and neuron lifetime on photosensitizer concentration allowed to compare different photosensitizer efficiencies. As the first set of photosensitizers methylene blue, janus green, rose bengal, and chlorin e6, were studied. Chlorin e6 was most potent photosensitizer among them. Such approach provides evaluation of both: initial threshold alteration in cell membrane and cytotoxic events leading to the cell death.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:818777 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:222385

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:39507a,39510a

TITLE: Agent for visual marking of body tissues

INVENTOR(S): Heywang-Koebrunner, Sylvia; Weitschies, Werner; Speck, Ulrich; Fritzsch, Thomas

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4403789	A1	19950810	DE 1994-4403789	19940203
CA 2182686	A1	19950810	CA 1995-2182686	19950113
WO 9520981	A1	19950810	WO 1995-EP123	19950113
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 742724	A1	19961120	EP 1995-906937	19950113
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09508397	T	19970826	JP 1995-520342	19950113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1994-4403789 A 19940203
WO 1995-EP123 W 19950113

AB The invention concerns the use of colored NMR or x-ray contrast media or of dye-containing ultrasound contrast media for the preparation of diagnostic agents for the visual marking of body tissues. Some possible agents that are discussed are: NMR (metalloporphyrins, iron oxide particles, nitroxides, melanin); x-ray (Rose Bengal, erythrosin, tetrachlorotetraiodofluorescein); and ultrasound (dye-containing ultrasound contrast media microparticles composed of a covering of a biol. degradable polymer and a gas- and dye-containing center).

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:786246 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:192564
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:34165a,34168a
TITLE: Protective effect of amphotericin B against lethal photodynamic treatment in yeast
AUTHOR(S): Lazarova, Galina; Tashiro, Hideo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Microbiol., Bulgarian Acad. Sci., Sofia, 1113, Bulg.
SOURCE: Microbios (1995), 82(332), 187-96
CODEN: MCBIA7; ISSN: 0026-2633
PUBLISHER: Faculty Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of polyenic antibiotic amphotericin B on photodynamically induced cell damage was investigated using Kluyveromyces fragilis. The photosensitizers applied are known to act via cell membrane damage (rose bengal and toluidine blue) or via DNA modification causing genotoxic effects (8-methoxypsoralen). Methylene blue was shown to cause membrane damage comparable with the effect of rose bengal and toluidine blue. Under conditions of photodynamic damage a pronounced protective effect of the antibiotic was evident in increased cell survival with all of the photosensitizers tested. Mitochondrial activity indicated a tendency of the antibiotic to protect the cells. The protective role of amphotericin B is discussed in the light of possible implications for photodynamic therapy of microbial infections.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:494630 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:234390

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:42711a,42714a
TITLE: Photosensitization method of inactivation of viral and bacterial blood contaminants
INVENTOR(S): Platz, Matthew S.; Goodrich, Raymond P., Jr.; Yerram, Nagendar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cryopharm Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 169 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9502324	A1	19950126	WO 1994-US7499	19940706
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5418130	A	19950523	US 1993-91674	19930713
AU 9472177	A	19950213	AU 1994-72177	19940706

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1993-91674	A	19930713
US 1990-510234	A	19900416
US 1990-632277	A	19901220
US 1991-656254	A	19910215
US 1991-685931	A	19910416
US 1992-825691	A	19920127
US 1993-47749	A	19930414
WO 1994-US7499	W	19940706

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:234390
AB A method is provided for inactivating viral and/or bacterial contamination in blood cellular matter, e.g. erythrocytes, platelets, or protein fractions. The cells or protein fractions are mixed with chemical sensitizers and irradiated with e.g. UV, visible, gamma, or x-ray radiation. Preparation of some sensitizer compds. is included, as are inactivation studies.
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:239238 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:239238
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:42241a,42244a
TITLE: Photodynamic therapy mediated induction of early response genes
AUTHOR(S): Luna, Marian C.; Wong, Sam; Gomer, Charles J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clayton Ocular Oncol. Cent., Child. Hosp., Los Angeles, CA, 90027, USA
SOURCE: Cancer Research (1994), 54(5), 1374-80
CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Photodynamic therapy (PDT) generates reactive oxygen species which initiate the cytotoxic events of this tumor treatment. The authors demonstrate that PDT mediated oxidative stress induced a transient increase in the early response genes c-fos, c-jun, c-myc, and erg-1 in murine radiation-induced fibrosarcoma cells. Incubation of

exponentially growing cells with porphyrin based photosensitizers in the dark also induced an increase in the mRNA levels of early response genes. However, the xanthine photosensitizer, rose bengal, produced increased c-fos mRNA levels only following light treatment. Nuclear runoff expts. confirmed that the induction of c-fos mRNA is controlled in part at the level of transcription. Likewise, a chloramphenicol acetyltransferase reporter construct containing the major c-fos transcriptional response elements was inducible by porphyrin and PDT. Signal transduction pathways associated with PDT mediated c-fos activation were examined by treating cells with protein kinase inhibitors. Staurosporine and 1-(5-isoquinolinesulfonyl)-2-methylpiperazine inhibited PDT mediated c-fos activation while N-(2-guanidinoethyl)-5-isoquinoline-sulfonamide had no effect. In addition, quinacrine, which can inhibit phospholipase activity, blocked PDT induced c-fos mRNA expression. These results suggest that photosensitizer mediated oxidative stress acts through protein kinase-mediated signal transduction pathway(s) to activated early response genes.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (74 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:20198 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:20198
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:3545a,3548a
TITLE: Primary effects of singlet oxygen sensitizers on eggs and embryos of sea urchins
AUTHOR(S): Marthy, Hans Juerg; Murasecco-Suardi, Patricia; Oliveros, Esther; Braun, Andre M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Arago, Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie, Banyuls-sur-Mer, 66650, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, B: Biology (1990), 7(2-4), 303-15
CODEN: JPPBEG; ISSN: 1011-1344
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Photodynamic effects of rose bengal, a well-known singlet O sensitizer, and of hematoporphyrin derivative, the most widely used sensitizer in photodynamic therapy of tumors, could be visualized using sea urchin eggs and embryos. This biol. material is a valuable model for the anal. of mechanisms and/or sites of the photodynamic action occurring in any living tissue. Depending on the sensitizer used, singlet O may be identified as the main mediator of the cytotoxic effects observed Besides observations made on the living, in particular within the context of fertilization ability of the egg cell, gross damages of the cells are morphol. analyzed by SEM. The results support the working hypothesis explaining the different susceptibility of healthy and tumor cells for photosensitization as a cell cycle phenomenon.

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:461480 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:61480
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 109:10213a,10216a
TITLE: Increase of marking stability of radionuclide-marked carrier materials
INVENTOR(S): Wunderlich, Gerd; Dreyer, Rolf; Fischer, Steffen; Beyer, Renate
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medizinische Akademie "Carl Gustav Carus", Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 3 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 251745	A1	19871125	DD 1986-289719	19860429

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1986-289719 19860429

AB Radioactive particles permit the internal radiation of surrounded space and inoperable tumors. Radionuclide-marked carrier materials are treated with dissolved organic substances, whereby the adhesion of the radionuclide on the carrier is increased. Human serum albumin after marking with a radionuclide such as I-125, I-131, or At-211 was incubated in 1% aqueous Titan yellow, bromphenol blue, bengal rose, or Alizarin S with agitation at room temperature The process was repeated with another organic substance from those listed above. Centrifuged treated protein particles were washed with distilled H2O and physiol. NaCl solution After suspension of the treated microspheres in physiol. NaCl solution, the preparation was ready to be injected.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:30:32 ON 03 MAR 2011)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:30:46 ON 03 MAR 2011
L1 1 S ROSE BENGAL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:06 ON 03 MAR 2011
L2 3080 S L1
L3 90 S L2 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMOUR OR NEOPLASM)
L4 22 S L3 AND (RADIATION OR RADIOTHERAPY OR X-RAY OR IRRADIATION)
L5 22 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6 22 S L5
L7 1 S L5 AND (MONOCHROMATIC OR AUGER)

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	101.12	109.71

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-20.01	-20.01

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:32:47 ON 03 MAR 2011